U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

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# Crop Production

MAY 1, 1955

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

| CROP AND YEAR | PERCENT 1/ NOT HARVESTED FOR GRAIN | ACREAGE FOR HARVEST (1,000 acres) | YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE (bushels) | PRODUCTION (1,000 bushels) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WINTER WHEAT | | | | |
| Average 1944-53 | 12.7 | 47,942 | 18.0 | 867,390 |
| 1954 | 16.2 | 38,636 | 20.5 | 790,737 |
| 1955 (Indicated May 1) | 22.3 | 33,754 | 19.3 | 652,886 |
| RYE | | | | |
| Average 1944-53 | 52.2 | 1,740 | 12.1 | 21,097 |
| 1954 | 57.3 | 1,718 | 13.8 | 23,688 |
| 1955 (Indicated May 1) | 57.1 | 2,168 | 13.5 | 29,345 |

| CROP | CONDITION MAY 1 | | | PRODUCTION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1944-53 | 1954 | 1955 | Average 1944-53 | 1954 | Indicated May 1, 1955 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| Hay | 85 | 86 | 85 | --- | --- | --- |
| Pasture | 82 | 80 | 79 | --- | --- | --- |
| Peaches 2/ (1,000 bu.) | -- | -- | --- | 3/13,872 | 10,030 | 5/ |
| Maple Products: | | | | | | |
| Sugar (1,000 lb.) | -- | -- | --- | 246 | 168 | 151 |
| Sirup (1,000 gal.) | -- | -- | --- | 1,682 | 1,730 | 1,657 |

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

| CROP | Average 1944-53 | | 1954 | | 1955 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent 4/ | 1,000 tons | Percent 4/ | 1,000 tons | Percent 4/ | 1,000 tons |
| All hay... | 15.1 | 15,422 | 14.4 | 15,203 | 14.2 | 14,797 |

1/ Percent of seeded acreage. 2/ 10 Southern States. 3/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 4/ Percent of previous year's crop. 5/ See footnote 1/ on page 20.

## CITRUS FRUITS 1/

| CROP | PRODUCTION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1943-52 | 1952 | 1953 | Indicated 1954 |
| | Thousand boxes | | | |
| Oranges and Tangerines.... | 113,874 | 125,080 | 130,930 | 137,035 |
| Grapefruit..... | 50,034 | 38,360 | 48,370 | 42,420 |
| Lemons..... | 12,493 | 12,590 | 16,130 | 13,800 |

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

## MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

| MONTH | MILK | | | EGGS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1944-53 | 1954 | 1955 | Average 1944-53 | 1954 | 1955 |
| | Million pounds | | | Millions | | |
| March | 9,653 | 10,633 | 10,447 | 6,371 | 6,621 | 6,584 |
| April | 10,408 | 11,280 | 11,264 | 6,332 | 6,300 | 6,529 |
| Jan.-Apr. Incl. | 36,534 | 40,166 | 39,700 | 22,641 | 23,901 | 24,402 |

APPROVED:

True D. Morse

Acting Secretary of Agriculture

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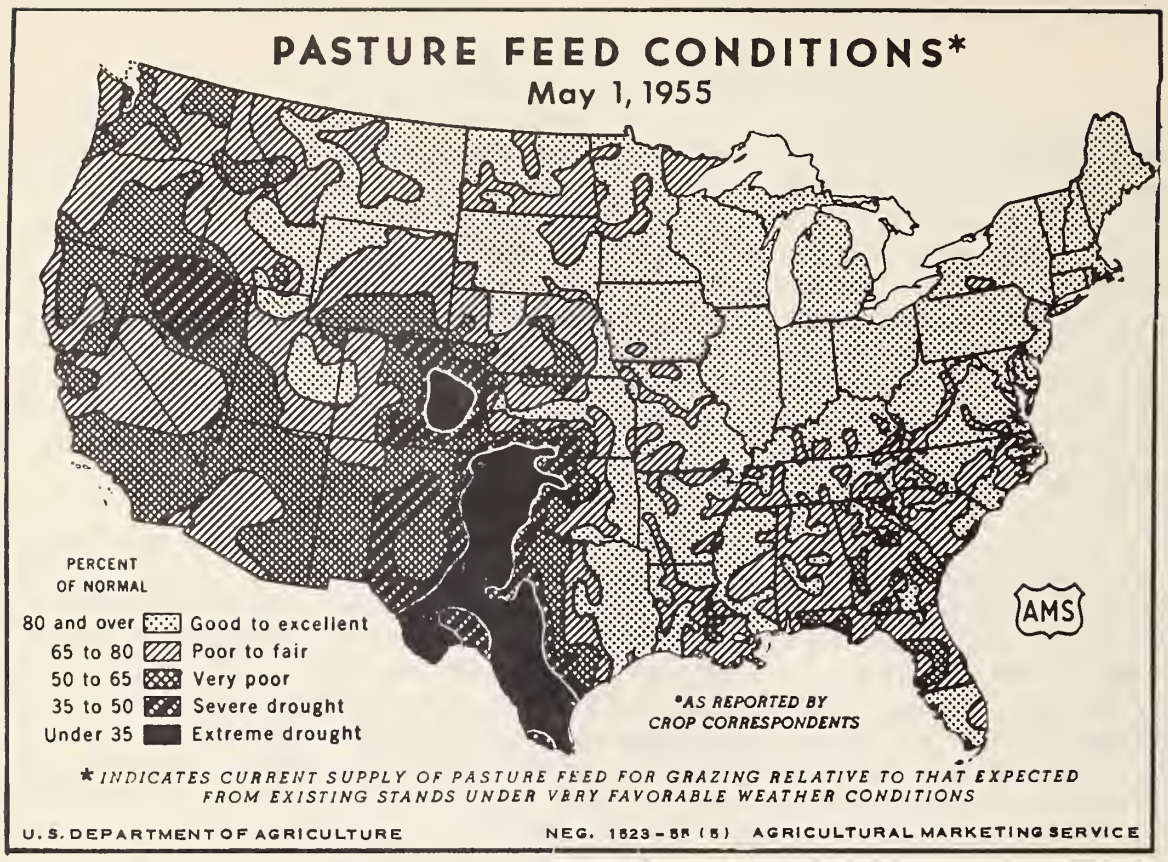
## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1955

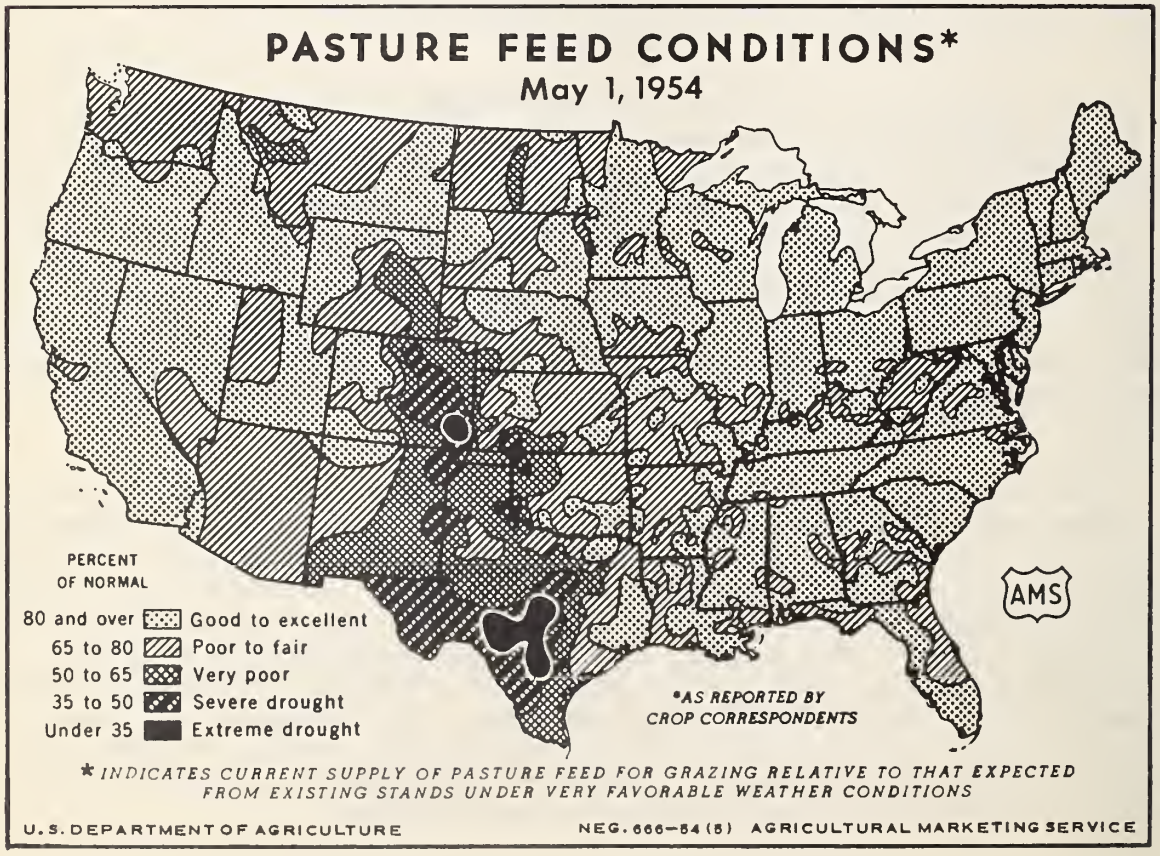
Excellent growing conditions in main feed grain areas now dominate total crop production prospects for 1955, despite early season setbacks in some parts of the country. Good soil moisture for germination and growth of corn and soybeans, also good prospects for fall-sown grains, spring grains and forage crops are general in North Central and Northeastern areas. Prospects are less encouraging in some Southern sections, where March freezes set back crops, and remain discouraging in parts of the southern Great Plains, where chronic drought persists. Crop growth in Pacific Coast States, as well as much of the West, was delayed by cool April weather. Irrigation water supplies improved in some northern areas of the West, but remain below average in most Southwestern areas. Crop operations gained pace during the month and now approach normal status over much of the country.

The winter wheat crop is now estimated at 653 million bushels, about 9 million bushels less than a month ago. Wheat flourished in most sections eastward from middle portions of Kansas and Nebraska. Winter losses generally were light throughout this area and current condition is high. In early May the crop was heading as far north as Central Illinois. Some further loss in acreage and yield prospects resulted from drought and wind damage in eastern Colorado, western parts of Nebraska and Kansas, and in the Oklahoma and Texas panhandles. In this dry area, many a farmer stirred his fields with chiseling tools or listers, as one Colorado reporter put it, "to keep my farm at home." These efforts met with only partial success as soil moisture diminished. Much of the wheat acreage lost in the drought-stricken area had been allowed for in previous estimates. Pacific Northwest wheat prospects gained from moisture additions during the month, but yields seem unlikely to equal those of last year.

The rye crop of about 29.3 million bushels in prospect is the largest since 1942 and nearly one-fourth larger than last year's crop. Small grains in Southern States which were frozen back in March made good recovery with assistance of timely rains, but maturity has been delayed and some loss of yield and added diversion to hay appears likely. Considerable acreage of frost-damaged spring-planted crops were reseeded in parts of the South. In parts of Georgia and South Carolina, moisture supplies are currently inadequate to promote good growth. Florida oats are approaching maturity. The maple season which recently ended in Northern areas was of average length, with a slight decrease in number of trees tapped. Total outturn was slightly less than last year's heavy production.

Hay crops prospered in April from favorable soil moisture in most northern and northeastern parts of the country. Prospects here surpass those of a year ago; however, growth in western States was delayed by cool weather and, in parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas early alfalfa growth reflects some March freeze damage. The May 1 condition of 65, which equals average, points to a larger than average 1955 total hay tonnage from the large prospective acreage. A record proportion of alfalfa is expected out of a total hay crop of at least 105 million tons. Hay stocks on May 1 were slightly below average after a late spring feeding season. Supplies are ample in North Central States, but meager throughout the South and West. Pastures started slowly this spring in most sections.


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
May 1, 1955
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
AMS
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 1523-55 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 666-54 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Pasture condition of 79 percent on May 1 was one point below a year ago and 3 points below average. Slow and sparse pasture growth in the West and parts of the South contrast with excellent growth and prospects in North Central, Middle Atlantic and Northeastern areas.

Progress of field work during April was rapid where soils were dry for any considerable period. Work is at nearly normal stage in most areas, even though delay from March cold and wet soils had given some sections a slow seasonal start. This rapid catching up again demonstrates the remarkable work capacity that many farmers have in their improved power equipment. Oats seedings generally have been made around the optimum period and spring wheat seeding in Minnesota and the Dakotas is approaching completion, except in northern areas. Corn in the South, which was replanted after the March freeze, is late in growth -- a month late in Texas -- but corn planting is general in Missouri and Virginia, has started as far north as southern Iowa and Illinois and elsewhere preparations are about on schedule. Cotton in the Lower Valley of Texas was setting bolls on irrigated acreage, with chopping and cultivation active in South Central sections of the State and planting getting started in the Southern High Plains. After some delay, planting of cotton progressed rapidly in the southeastern Belt. In California, cool showery weather and crusted soils caused difficulty in obtaining good stands. In many tobacco areas, plant beds were set back by cold and transplanting will average later than last year. More than half the peanut crop has been planted in the important southeastern area.

Outturns of spring commercial vegetables for fresh market are expected to be larger than indicated a month ago, largely reflecting improvement in areas not severely affected by the late March freezes. A tonnage only 4 percent less than in the spring of 1954 is now in prospect, with less lima beans, beets, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, green peas and watermelons, but more asparagus, carrots, onions and shallots, and a record strawberry crop. For processing, the planted acreage of nine vegetables, usually accounting for about 93 percent of the total covered by estimates, is about 3 percent less than in 1954.

The 1954-55 orange crop is expected to total 5 percent more than in the previous season, including nearly one-third more California Valencias. Supplies to be harvested after May 1 are about one-fourth larger than last year. Peach supplies in June and July will be smaller than usual, with California the principal source, after almost complete March freeze loss of Southern peaches. Minor freeze damage occurred during April in some California deciduous fruit districts. In the Northwest, the late season has reduced risk of May frost damage.

Milk production in April made about the usual seasonal gain and virtually equaled the record set in April 1954. Mild April weather and rapid growth of green feed contributed to heavy milk flow. On May 1, production per cow in herd topped 20 pounds for the first time on that date and a record proportion of cows in herds was being milked. Egg production was also relatively high, 4 percent more than last April, with over 2 percent more layers and output per layer setting a new high mark. The number of young chickens on farms is a fifth less than a year ago.

WINTER WHEAT: The winter wheat crop for harvest in 1955 is estimated at 653 million bushels, 9 million bushels less than forecast on April 1. A crop this size would be 17 percent smaller than the 791 million bushels produced last year and one-fourth less than average production of 867 million bushels. In the central and southern Great Plains wheat area, continued shortage of soil moisture and dust storms lowered prospective production. This decline was partially offset by improved prospects in Montana, Washington, and Oregon, and in the East North Central States.

The estimated 33.8 million acres of winter wheat for harvest this year is the smallest since 1935. This acreage is one-eighth less than the 38.6 million acres harvested in 1954 and 30 percent less than the average of 47.9 million acres. The portion of the seeded acreage that will not be harvested for grain is estimated at 22.3 percent. This compares with 16.2 percent for the 1954 crop and the average of 12.7 percent; except for 1951 it is the largest since 1936. Based on May 1 conditions, the indicated yield per harvested acre is 19.3 bushels, which is less than last year's near record yield of 20.5 bushels, but larger than the average of 18.0 bushels.

In Kansas, production prospects declined during April. Most areas of the State had favorable moisture during the first half of April. However, with limited rainfall during the last half of the month, warm temperatures, strong winds and rapid plant growth resulted in depletion of soil moisture reserves. The crop in south central and southwestern counties has suffered particularly from shortage of moisture and an infestation of brown mites. Prospects are most favorable in eastern and northeastern Kansas counties. Advancement of growth on May 1 is considered somewhat ahead of normal.

In Nebraska, prospects declined slightly. Precipitation during the month was below normal and particularly in the central third of the State the soil moisture supply was very short at the close of the month. Wheat in the southwest and panhandle areas has a better outlook at present than wheat in central Nebraska.

Ample rainfall has benefited wheat in Montana, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Cool temperatures during April in these States has retarded plant growth, but were favorable for stooling and root development.

In most of the winter wheat States from Illinois eastward, production prospects improved during April. Above normal temperatures and generally adequate moisture favored crop growth.

Production prospects are poorest in Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico. In these States, the 1955 crop now in prospect is about one-third of the 1944-53 average production. Acreage abandonment, mainly the result of drought and dust storms, has been heavy and yield prospects on acreage remaining for harvest are below average.

RYE: Production of rye in 1955 is forecast at 29.3 million bushels. This is nearly one-fourth more than produced in 1954, three-fifths more than the 1953 crop, nearly two-fifths more than average, and the largest crop since 1942. The increase in production for the last two years results primarily from the increase in acreage seeded, largely as an alternative to wheat which has been under acreage allotments. The estimated 2,168,000 acres to be harvested as grain exceeds last year by one-fourth and the low acreage of 1953 by over one-half.

Yield per harvested acre is indicated at 13.5 bushels, about one-third bushel less than in 1954, but nearly a bushel and a half above average.

About 43 percent of the acreage seeded to rye is expected to be harvested for grain this year. This is about the same proportion as last year, but less than the average of 48 percent for the previous 10 years.

PEACHES: The 1955 peach crop in the 10 Southern States will be almost a complete failure as a result of freezing temperatures in late March. The 10 Southern peach States are North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Although a few peaches may be produced in some of these States, the prospective production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast at this time. These States, and California, are the principal sources of peaches during June and July.

Considerable freeze damage to peach trees is reported in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and in some areas of Arkansas. The damage to trees varies widely, depending on location, condition and age of the trees. In some orchards, last year's growth was frozen back, which will reduce the set of buds for the 1956 crop. Loss of trees was heaviest in young orchards planted in the last two years. Some old trees in poor condition were also killed. The over-all effect of the freeze on peach trees will not be fully known until next spring.

The late March freeze also practically eliminated the peach crop in Virginia except the important northern counties, and in Kentucky, Tennessee, southern Indiana, southern Illinois, southern Missouri and New Mexico. In States north of these, peaches bloomed early and had set fruit by May 1 with no significant freeze damage.

In California, the peach bloom was heavy and pollination conditions were favorable for a good set. However, severe frost injury occurred during April in some areas of the Sacramento Valley and to a lesser extent in Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties. Good crops are expected in orchards that escaped frost injury.

The Texas citrus crops turned out substantially less than indicated earlier. Oranges are now estimated at 1.5 million boxes and grapefruit at 2.5 million boxes. Citrus trees are in good condition although rainfall was very light during April as well as in March. Irrigation water is still ample and groves have received good care.

In Arizona, growing conditions during April were fair and prospects for the 1955-56 crops are fairly favorable.

California weather during most of March and the first half of April was dry and cold and heavy irrigation was required. However, nearly all districts received good rains the last half of April. Trees have finished blooming and a good set of fruit for the 1955-56 crops is in prospect. Estimates of the 1954-55 crops are unchanged from April 1. Valencias are forecast at 23.5 million boxes -- a third more than the 1953-54 crop but a fifth less than the 1952-53 crop. Harvesting of Valencias started in mid-April and about a million boxes had been picked by May 1. About 1 1/2 million boxes of Navel oranges remained for harvest on May 1 and these will all be harvested during May.

CITRUS: The orange crop for the 1954-55 season is estimated at 131.8 million boxes compared with the 1953-54 crop of 125.9 million boxes and the average of 109.5 million. About 44 million boxes remained for harvest on May 1 this year compared with 35 million unharvested a year earlier. These include about 22.5 million California Valencias this year and 18 million last year. California Valencias are the principal source of fresh oranges during the summer and early fall.

Grapefruit are estimated at 42.4 million boxes compared with 48.4 million in 1953-54 and the average of 50 million. About 7 million boxes remained unharvested on May 1 this year compared with 8.8 million used after May 1 last year. Last season 1.3 million boxes of Florida grapefruit were not harvested because of low prices.

California lemons are estimated at 13.8 million boxes compared with the 1953-54 crop of 16.1 million boxes and the average of 12.5 million.

The Florida citrus areas are generally in need of rain. Where irrigation is not available, a few trees are beginning to wilt. Utilization of oranges to May 1 this season totals about 70 million boxes, approximately 6 million boxes less than last season to May 1. The Florida orange crop is smaller by 1 1/2 million boxes so that about 4 1/2 million more boxes than last year remained for harvest on May 1. Fruit has been maturing about two weeks later than last year's crop. Grapefruit utilization to May 1 totaled about 30 1/2 million boxes this year which was about 4 million less than last year to the same date. Production is forecast at 7 million boxes less than last season. Since 1.3 million boxes were unharvested last season, the net result is about 4 1/2 million boxes remaining on May 1 which is 1½ million less than used after May 1 last year.

CHERRIES, CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON AND OREGON: The sweet cherry crop in California is forecast at 35,200 tons, 52 percent larger than the short 1954 crop and 13 percent above the 10-year average. Production of the Royal Ann variety is forecast at 14,800 tons, compared with 8,400 tons in 1954. Other varieties are expected to total 20,400 tons, compared with 14,800 tons last year. California cherries

had a heavy bloom and there is a good set in San Joaquin and Santa Clara Counties, the two principal areas. Most areas received heavy rains during the last half of April which were favorable for development of Royal Anns, Bings and Tartarians but caused losses by cracking on the earlier varieties. The first rail shipments are expected from the Stockton area about May 12.

In Washington, sweet cherries are blooming later than usual and prospects are still uncertain. Frost damage to date has been limited to the Yakima Valley and losses in most orchards were minimized by effective heating. In most of the Wenatchee-Okanogan District, full bloom is expected about May 5. Continued cold weather to May 1 has curtailed bee activity and a poor set may result unless the weather improves.

In Oregon, full bloom of sweet cherries is expected to be about two weeks later than last year--one of the latest seasons on record. There was no frost damage to May 1, and the late bloom reduced the risk of damage in May. Soil moisture is unusually good.

PLUMS AND PRUNES, CALIFORNIA: Plum production in California is forecast at 75,000 tons, 4 percent more than last year but 7 percent below average. Prospects vary widely by districts. Freezing temperatures on April 2 caused heavy losses to individual growers in the Sacramento Valley but this area has a small percentage of the State's acreage. In some districts a lighter set has reduced need for thinning and better size is expected than last year.

ALMONDS, CALIFORNIA: The bloom period for almonds was favorable and the set was good. However, several cold periods since February 28 have reduced prospects in some areas. Most orchards with equipment for frost protection have satisfactory crops but complete losses are reported in some unprotected orchards.

APRICOTS, CALIFORNIA: Production is forecast at 230,000 tons, 77 percent more than the short 1954 crop of 130,000 tons and 9 percent above the 10-year average. The trees bloomed profusely and heavy crops have set in most districts. There has been spotty frost damage since the bloom period and hail storms have caused some damage to fruit. Hail-marked fruit is being removed in thinning.

PECANS: Prospects for the 1955 pecan crop are unusually uncertain this year because of the severe spring freeze damage. However, it is probable that the crop will be short. The Schleys and other early varieties appear to have been damaged most while Stuarts and some of the other late varieties may have fair crops.

South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama appear to have the shortest crops in the pecan belt. All new growth at the time of the freeze was killed but the extent of tree damage is not known. Florida prospects are favorable except in the area west of Tallahassee. Mississippi and Louisiana expect fair crops in most areas. In Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma, continued droughts of recent years have sapped the strength of pecan trees. Prospects were further reduced by the late March freeze, but damage was less severe

than in many eastern areas because most trees were still dormant at the time of the freeze. With favorable growing conditions for the balance of the season, fair to good crops could be produced this year in these 3 States.

EARLY COMMERCIAL POTATOES: The production of commercial potatoes in the 12 late spring States is forecast at 35,305,000 bushels, 4 percent above the 1954 crop but 14 percent below average. The expected production in California at 28,000,000 bushels, accounts for about 80 percent of the late spring crop. Except for California, the production in each State is below 1954 and also below average. Freezing weather in late March in the Southern late spring producing States damaged the crop and reduced the yield. The crop, except in Alabama, made some recovery from the effect of the late March freeze. In general, harvest will be about 1 week to 2 weeks later than usual. In Alabama, heavy rains during the early part of April did further damage to the crop. While much uncertainty still exists regarding the outcome of the crop in this State, the loss of acreage now is expected to amount to about 50 percent of the planted acreage. Prospects in Alabama are placed at 840,000 bushels, about 24 percent of the 1954 production. In Louisiana, dry weather combined with the freeze in late March reduced the yield. Potatoes in Georgia are making slow recovery from the March freeze. Prospects in South Carolina vary considerably. The early plantings have not made as good recovery from the late March freeze as expected. Harvest will probably start the week of May 30. The Texas crop has made some recovery from the March freeze. In the southern area of Texas, harvest will be later than usual and low yields are expected. The irrigated acreage around San Antonio made good development during April but harvest is not expected until late May,--about 2 to 3 weeks later than usual. Stands in Arkansas are thin in many fields but the moisture supply is generally adequate. In Tennessee, unfavorable weather delayed plantings. In the Cumberland Plateau section, planting will continue until after the middle of May. The commercial crop in North Carolina made remarkable recovery from the March freeze and prospects are generally good. The crop, though, is about a week behind schedule. Some digging of the early varieties is expected during the first week of June. In California, the prevailing cool weather has held back the maturity of the crop. Shipments, mostly from the Edison section, have been light. The Edison and Arvin districts are waiting for the crop to mature. The Marketing Order regulating the time of shipment based on maturity went into effect May 6. The Arizona crop has been delayed by the cool weather and harvest is expected to be about two weeks later than last year.

Production of the early spring crop in Florida and Texas is placed at 6,120,000 bushels, less than one percent below the forecast of a month ago. The estimate is 3 percent below 1954 production but 53 percent above average. In the Hasting section of Florida, harvest is underway with peak harvest expected during the first three weeks of May. Yields are generally good but lower than the record crop of last year. The area has been very dry during most of April. In the LaCrosse-Brooker section of North Florida, dry weather is also affecting the yields. Harvesting of red varieties has started and harvest of white varieties is expected to begin around May 10. The acreage in Escambia

County in west Florida is now expected to yield about one-fourth to one-third of a normal crop. Freezes in late March and excessive rains in early April followed by dry weather reduced the yield in this area. Harvest of the small early spring crop in Texas has been completed.

The acreage planted for early summer harvest is placed at 72,600 acres, 11 percent above 1954 but 27 percent below average. In the larger producing States--Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Nebraska, Texas, and New Jersey--the acreages planted were above earlier intentions. With the exception of Maryland and Nebraska, the acreage planted for harvest in these States is above 1954. Maryland and Nebraska along with Kansas showed no change from last year. The acreages in Kentucky, Missouri and Georgia are below the 1954 figures. The Virginia acreage in the Eastern Shore and Norfolk sections was planted under relatively favorable conditions, although the planting season extended over a longer period than usual. The crop came up to good stands and has made rapid development to date. Harvest is expected to begin about June 1. The commercial acreage in Maryland was generally planted by April 8, a few days later than last year. In Kansas, the acreage is up to a good stand but the crop is in need of rain in all areas. The Nebraska crop was planted under drier conditions than last year and growers will be forced to start irrigation soon. The Texas acreage was planted a little later than usual and toward the end of April, plants were emerging from the ground. Early planted fields are about ready for the first irrigation. In New Jersey, plantings were generally completed under ideal conditions and some of the early fields are coming up. A larger proportion of the acreage will be grown this year by growers with irrigation facilities.

The acreage planted for early commercial production (winter, spring and summer) this year is 232,000, 7 percent above last year but 22 percent below average.

TOBACCO: Tobacco production of all types in 1954 is now placed at 2,236 million pounds, 1.6 percent above the estimated published last December. The 1954 crop was 9 percent larger than the production of a year earlier. Tobacco was harvested from 1,666,100 acres, 2 percent above the 1953 acreage. These revised estimates are based on nearly complete sales data, reports from growers and dealers, and marketing card data assembled by the Commodity Stabilization Service.

Growers received 1,150 million dollars for the 1954 crop compared with 1,076 million dollars in 1953. The average price per pound was 51.4 cents compared with the 1953 average of 52.3 cents, a record high.

Flue-cured tobacco production in 1954 is estimated at 1,314 million pounds, 3 percent more than the 1953 crop and 10 percent above the 1943-52 average.

The Burley crop in 1954 totaled 667 million pounds, an increase of 18 percent over 1953 and the largest of record. The crop was harvested from 420,900 acres, compared with 419,700 acres in 1953. Record high yields per acre were obtained in nearly all sections of the Belt except Kansas, and parts of Tennessee. Yields averaged 1,585 pounds per acre compared with the previous high of 1,403 pounds in 1952.

Production of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos totaled 62.2 and 34.6 million pounds, respectively, in 1954. The 1953 production of these types was 48.9 and 26.6 million pounds. Fire-cured acreage increased 8 percent over 1953; dark air-cured acreage was practically the same as 1953.

Production of all cigar tobaccos in 1954 is estimated at 115 million pounds compared with 106 million pounds in 1953. Pennsylvania Seedleaf filler, Wisconsin and Minnesota binder, and Georgia-Florida shade-grown wrapper crops were larger than in 1953, but other cigar types showed declines.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: Production of maple sirup during the 1955 season is estimated at 1,657,000 gallons, 4 percent below last year's production of 1,730,000 gallons. Maple sugar production, estimated at 151,000 pounds for 1955 is down 10 percent from the 1954 production of 168,000 pounds.

The number of trees tapped this year, at 6,680,000 trees, is 1.6 percent below last year. The decrease in trees tapped resumes the downward trend apparent since 1947, interrupted only by last year's 2 percent increase. Wisconsin and Minnesota showed increases in number of trees tapped over last year; Pennsylvania and Maryland tapped the same number as in 1954, but all other States were down.

The 1955 maple sirup season in New England was of average length although considerably shorter than the unusually long season of last year. Moisture supplies during the season were ample with northern New England having heavy snow cover and little frost in the ground. Southern counties of New Hampshire and Vermont and the State of Massachusetts had little snow cover, but deep frost in the ground. Almost ideal conditions prevailed in Massachusetts and record yields per tree were secured. In New York, the season was one of the best in many years and with the exception of last year, the longest on record. In both Wisconsin and Minnesota, the season was unusually short beginning near the end of March and ending before mid-April. Elsewhere, the season was of about average duration although shorter than last year.

HAY: About 14.8 million tons of old hay remained on farms May 1, 1955. This is 0.4 million tons or 3 percent less than last year and 4 percent less than average. Disappearance of hay January 1 to May 1 this year was 6 percent larger than usual and the largest in 3 years.

Stocks are low in the Western States, which as a group had only three-fifths as much hay on hand May 1 as a year earlier. The Southern States had about seven-eighths as much. Supplies in many areas of these States have been near exhaustion for some time. In the South, a long feeding season with heavy requirements resulted from last year's drought, with accompanying poor winter grazing conditions. In the West, feeding was heavy this spring because of late snowstorms. Movement by trucks and rail to deficit areas was again active for the third consecutive year and sizable quantities of hay were shipped under the emergency drought relief program. However, somewhat offsetting low stocks in these areas were the adequate to surplus hay carryovers in the North Atlantic States, all

States north of the Ohio River, and those westward to the Dakotas and Nebraska. Stocks for this area were about one-tenth larger than a year ago.

The May condition of the United States hay crop is reported at 85 percent of normal, one point below last year but equal to the 1944-53 average. The condition of 89 percent in the important hay-producing North Central Region compares with the average of 85 percent. Condition is also 4 points above average in the North Atlantic States, but below average elsewhere -- about 9 points in the West and the South Central; and 3 below in the South Atlantic States. New seedings of legume hays show generally good stands and came through the winter without serious losses. Low temperatures in March retarded growth of alfalfa in Kansas, but a good recovery was reported. In Oklahoma and Texas, however, where growth was more advanced, the alfalfa crop was noticeably damaged by the freeze. In the South, lespedeza and other early hay crops received serious set-backs from frost. Rainfall and temperatures this spring were generally favorable for growth. Spraying for control of insects is reported to be on the increase.

PASTURE: Condition of United States pasture feed on May 1 averaged 79 percent of normal -- 1 point lower than in either of the last two years and 3 points below average for the date. However, pasture condition on May 1 was up 4 points from April 1 as compared to a usual slight decrease. In the Eastern half of the country, above normal temperatures and favorable moisture conditions during April resulted in rapid grass growth. However, pasture feed from the Great Plains west made little progress during April.

In the Southwest, lack of rain and high winds caused further deterioration during April of already short pasture feed. Eastern Colorado, southern Kansas, western Oklahoma, and the western half of Texas showed extreme drought on May 1.(see pasture map, page 4). In Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Nevada, pastures were dry and short and provided only limited feed for livestock. Condition of pastures on May 1 averaged 47 percent of normal in Colorado, 49 percent in New Mexico, 54 percent in Texas and 56 percent in Oklahoma -- the lowest of record since the mid-thirties and from 21 to 34 points below average for the date.

In eastern Texas and Oklahoma and the Southern States east of the Great Plains, which were hard hit by the late March freeze, pastures made excellent recovery during April and were supplying mostly adequate grazing on May 1. However, pasture feed conditions in this area were generally below the May 1 average and last year. Additional rain is needed in several States for continued improvement. In the Central States east of the Great Plains, grass developed rapidly under favorable April temperatures and rainfall, and in the Northern States prospects were good and the season was ahead of normal. May 1 pasture condition in the East North Central States averaged 93 percent of normal equalling the 35 year record high, and in the North Atlantic area was near-record high.

In the Northern Great Plains and Northern Rocky Mountain States, development of pastures and ranges was retarded by unseasonably cool temperatures. There is generally sufficient moisture available to start grass but more rain will be needed for continued growth. In the Pacific Northwest, cold weather retarded grass growth but, with ample

moisture, warm weather should promote good growth of grass. California pasture and range feed was short on May 1 because of drought and cold weather, but heavy rains in the North have improved feed prospects.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms increased seasonally, and in April was almost up to last year's level. Output during the month totaled 11,264 million pounds, compared with 11,280 million pounds in April last year. Production was 8 percent above the 1944-53 April average of 10,408 million pounds. Warm weather east of the Rockies and rapid growth of green feed in the more important southern and central milk producing sections favored increased milk flow in these areas. National milk output in April was sufficient to provide each person in the United States 2.28 pounds daily, 2 percent less than a year ago, and 3 percent less than average. Milk production during the first 4 months of 1955 totaled 39.7 billion pounds, 1 percent below last year's record.

On May 1, milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 20.33 pounds, the first time that output per cow has ever exceeded 20 pounds on that date. In the southern regions, production per cow was 5 to 6 percent above May 1, last year, and in the other regions, 1 to 2 percent above. As compared with the 10-year average for the date, output per cow was up in all regions, by margins ranging from 7 percent in the West to 18 percent in the West North Central region. The proportion of milk cows in crop reporters' herds in production on May 1 was 76.2 percent, a new high record for the date.

The previous high milk output for April was equaled or exceeded in 13 of the 33 States for which monthly production data are available, and in 7 other States this April's output has been exceeded in only 1 or 2 years. On the other hand, production was below the 10-year average in Iowa, the Great Plains States, and the Pacific Northwest -- all areas where milk cow numbers are considerably reduced from a decade ago. Wisconsin cows produced 1,623 million pounds of milk during April to lead all States, followed by Minnesota with 856 million pounds, California with 633 million pounds, and Pennsylvania with 581 million pounds.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

| State | April average 1944-53 | April 1954 | March 1955 | April 1955 | State | April average 1944-53 | April 1954 | March 1955 | April 1955 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | Million pounds | | | |
| N.J. | 95 | 104 | 109 | 107 | Ga. | 102 | 114 | 113 | 120 |
| Pa. | 484 | 556 | 570 | 581 | Ky. | 187 | 213 | 178 | 216 |
| Ohio | 441 | 507 | 485 | 512 | Tenn. | 195 | 219 | 182 | 216 |
| Ind. | 302 | 326 | 306 | 316 | Ala. | 112 | 119 | 107 | 121 |
| Ill. | 457 | 461 | 445 | 460 | Miss. | 131 | 153 | 140 | 165 |
| Mich. | 458 | 489 | 469 | 481 | Ark. | 116 | 129 | 106 | 128 |
| Wis. | 1,426 | 1,647 | 1,533 | 1,623 | Okla. | 198 | 178 | 168 | 187 |
| Minn. | 798 | 865 | 849 | 856 | Texas | 332 | 288 | 264 | 299 |
| Iowa | 532 | 511 | 481 | 497 | Mont. | 51 | 45 | 39 | 46 |
| Mo. | 344 | 412 | 335 | 417 | Idaho | 112 | 129 | 124 | 137 |
| N.Dak. | 155 | 156 | 146 | 163 | Wyo. | 22 | 19 | 16 | 17 |
| S.Dak. | 127 | 124 | 110 | 117 | Utah | 59 | 62 | 61 | 62 |
| Nebr. | 208 | 201 | 176 | 197 | Wash. | 163 | 161 | 148 | 159 |
| Kans. | 243 | 233 | 207 | 225 | Oreg. | 120 | 119 | 101 | 117 |
| Va. | 149 | 168 | 157 | 168 | Calif. | 549 | 629 | 618 | 633 |
| W.Va. | 66 | 66 | 63 | 68 | Other States | 1,493 | 1,674 | 1,455 | 1,647 |
| N.C. | 131 | 147 | 133 | 149 | U.S. | 10,408 | 11,280 | 10,447 | 11,264 |
| S.C. | 50 | 56 | 53 | 57 | | | | | |

1/Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,529 million eggs in April -- 4 percent more than in April last year and 3 percent above the 1944-53 average. Egg production was above that of last year in all parts of the country. It was up 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central and West, and 2 percent in the South Central States. Egg production during the first 4 months of this year was 2 percent larger than in these months last year and 8 percent above average.

Rate of egg production during April was 18.5 eggs per layer, compared with 18.3 last year and the average of 17.8 eggs. The rate was above that of last year in all parts of the country, except the South Central where it was about the same. It was up 2 percent in the North Atlantic and North Central, and 1 percent in the South Atlantic and the West. Rate per layer on hand during the first 4 months of this year was 65.5 eggs, the same as last year, compared with the average of 59.9 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock in April averaged about 353 million layers -- 2 percent more than in April last year, but 1 percent below average. Numbers were up from last year in all parts of the country. Increases were 3 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic and 2 percent in the rest of the country. The rate of culling this year has been about the same as last year.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms May 1 are estimated at 332 million -- 19 percent below a year ago, and 20 percent below the average. Young chicken holdings on May 1 were below last year in all regions of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 23 percent in the West North Central and South Central, 18 percent in the East North Central, 17 percent in the South Atlantic, 14 percent in the North Atlantic and 13 percent in the Western States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS
AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MAY 1

| Year | North Atlantic | E. North Central | W. North Central | South Atlantic | South Central | Western | United States |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MAY 1 | | | | |
| | | | Thousands | | | | |
| 1944-53 (Av.) | 49,375 | 67,851 | 99,385 | 32,864 | 63,447 | 33,087 | 346,010 |
| 1954 | 60,315 | 66,328 | 88,314 | 32,316 | 53,555 | 36,030 | 336,858 |
| 1955 | 62,479 | 68,154 | 91,098 | 33,311 | 54,119 | 36,565 | 345,726 |
| | | | CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, MAY 1 | | | | |
| | | | Thousands | | | | |
| 1944-53 (Av.) | 56,740 | 85,250 | 113,138 | 45,730 | 80,700 | 31,631 | 413,189 |
| 1954 | 67,722 | 87,361 | 102,100 | 40,990 | 70,618 | 40,826 | 409,617 |
| 1955 | 58,376 | 71,636 | 78,515 | 33,858 | 54,446 | 35,559 | 332,390 |
| | | | EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MAY 1 | | | | |
| | | | Number | | | | |
| 1944-53 (Av.) | 60.1 | 60.8 | 62.1 | 56.4 | 56.6 | 60.4 | 59.8 |
| 1954 | 59.1 | 61.9 | 63.8 | 59.1 | 58.9 | 61.6 | 61.1 |
| 1955 | 60.7 | 63.6 | 66.2 | 59.7 | 59.5 | 61.3 | 62.5 |

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April averaged 35.9 cents per dozen, compared with 39.7 cents in mid-March and 35.0 cents in April a year ago. Markets for shell eggs were unsettled in April. Prices advanced early in the period but reacted downward to close barely steady to weak. Prices were

lowest at the close of the month. Accumulation of storage eggs during April were considerably heavier than a year ago, but less than average.

Producers received an average of 26.4 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-April, compared with 27.3 cents in mid-March and 23.5 cents in April last year. Farm chickens averaged 20.4 cents and commercial broilers 28.6 cents, compared with 21.1 cents and 24.3 cents, respectively, in mid-April last year. Commercial broiler and fryer markets were sharply lower during the latter part of April as supplies increased in all commercial areas. There was some upward reaction at the close of the month. The market for hens was irregular during April.

Farm turkey prices on April 15 averaged 29.1 cents a pound live weight, compared with 33.1 cents a year earlier. Fryer-roaster turkey prices declined during the month with some upward reaction at the close. Other classes of turkeys were firm and prices advanced. Storage reserves of total poultry are comparatively low for the season.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-April was $3.73 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.76 in mid-March and $3.93 in April last year. The April egg-feed and chicken-feed ratios were slightly more favorable than a year earlier. The broiler-feed ratio was considerably more favorable than a year earlier, but the turkey feed ratio was less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

## WINTER WHEAT

| State | Acreage: Harvested: Average 1944-53 | Acreage: Harvested: 1954 | Acreage: For harvest 1955 | Yield per acre: Average 1944-53 | Yield per acre: 1954 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1955 | Production: Average 1944-53 | Production: 1954 | Production: Indicated 1955 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| N.Y. | 380 | 330 | 320 | 26.8 | 30.5 | 30.0 | 10,239 | 10,065 | 9,600 |
| N.J. | 74 | 54 | 52 | 23.7 | 28.0 | 26.0 | 1,771 | 1,512 | 1,352 |
| Pa. | 894 | 707 | 622 | 22.2 | 28.0 | 24.0 | 19,856 | 19,796 | 14,928 |
| Ohio | 2,142 | 1,764 | 1,570 | 24.2 | 27.5 | 28.0 | 52,018 | 48,510 | 43,960 |
| Ind. | 1,540 | 1,302 | 1,172 | 22.0 | 30.5 | 28.0 | 34,079 | 39,711 | 32,816 |
| Ill. | 1,586 | 1,549 | 1,472 | 20.9 | 29.0 | 27.5 | 33,897 | 44,921 | 40,480 |
| Mich. | 1,199 | 1,000 | 930 | 26.2 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 31,516 | 30,000 | 27,900 |
| Wis. | 31 | 28 | 25 | 23.3 | 23.5 | 25.0 | 722 | 658 | 625 |
| Minn. | 81 | 38 | 33 | 19.4 | 14.0 | 22.0 | 1,565 | 532 | 726 |
| Iowa | 191 | 95 | 83 | 19.3 | 18.0 | 22.0 | 3,795 | 1,710 | 1,826 |
| Mo. | 1,383 | 1,294 | 1,333 | 18.5 | 31.0 | 26.0 | 25,825 | 40,114 | 34,658 |
| S.Dak. | 305 | 297 | 324 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 4,718 | 4,604 | 5,184 |
| Nebr. | 3,874 | 3,060 | 3,274 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 21.0 | 76,671 | 61,200 | 68,754 |
| Kans. | 12,849 | 10,069 | 9,163 | 15.7 | 17.5 | 14.5 | 204,016 | 176,208 | 132,864 |
| Del. | 61 | 35 | 33 | 18.8 | 23.5 | 20.0 | 1,152 | 822 | 660 |
| Md. | 313 | 195 | 172 | 19.8 | 25.5 | 22.0 | 6,189 | 4,972 | 3,784 |
| Va. | 418 | 272 | 242 | 18.9 | 25.5 | 22.0 | 7,851 | 6,936 | 5,324 |
| W.Va. | 73 | 48 | 40 | 19.2 | 24.0 | 22.0 | 1,388 | 1,152 | 880 |
| N.C. | 410 | 338 | 324 | 17.5 | 22.0 | 18.0 | 7,178 | 7,436 | 5,832 |
| S.C. | 190 | 158 | 147 | 16.0 | 19.5 | 16.0 | 3,040 | 3,081 | 2,352 |
| Ga. | 150 | 112 | 93 | 14.9 | 18.5 | 12.0 | 2,216 | 2,072 | 1,116 |
| Ky. | 304 | 216 | 194 | 16.7 | 25.5 | 21.0 | 5,068 | 5,508 | 4,074 |
| Tenn. | 288 | 214 | 199 | 15.1 | 18.5 | 16.0 | 4,320 | 3,959 | 3,184 |
| Ala. | 14 | 24 | 40 | 17.1 | 22.0 | 16.0 | 238 | 528 | 640 |
| Miss. | 15 | 28 | 16 | 21.7 | 28.0 | 22.0 | 331 | 784 | 352 |
| Ark. | 34 | 63 | 60 | 15.2 | 26.0 | 16.0 | 541 | 1,638 | 960 |
| Okla. | 5,765 | 4,718 | 3,303 | 13.6 | 15.0 | 10.0 | 79,304 | 70,770 | 33,030 |
| Texas | 4,524 | 3,252 | 1,398 | 11.6 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 55,404 | 30,894 | 11,184 |
| Mont. | 1,408 | 1,430 | 1,616 | 20.0 | 23.5 | 24.0 | 28,107 | 33,605 | 38,784 |
| Idaho | 818 | 706 | 741 | 24.8 | 27.0 | 26.0 | 20,177 | 19,062 | 19,266 |
| Wyo. | 244 | 204 | 200 | 18.7 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 4,580 | 2,652 | 2,400 |
| Colo. | 2,286 | 1,579 | 1,263 | 17.6 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 40,258 | 15,790 | 11,998 |
| N.Mex. | 290 | 80 | 95 | 8.3 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 2,867 | 400 | 428 |
| Ariz. | 26 | 21 | 32 | 23.8 | 28.0 | 27.0 | 604 | 588 | 864 |
| Utah | 301 | 270 | 265 | 18.7 | 15.5 | 19.0 | 5,516 | 4,185 | 5,035 |
| Nev. | 5 | 3 | 2 | 26.3 | 27.0 | 26.0 | 128 | 81 | 52 |
| Wash. | 2,057 | 1,882 | 1,807 | 27.9 | 34.0 | 32.0 | 57,475 | 63,988 | 57,824 |
| Oreg. | 808 | 738 | 701 | 26.2 | 28.5 | 28.0 | 21,307 | 21,033 | 19,628 |
| Calif. | 610 | 463 | 398 | 18.8 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 11,464 | 9,260 | 7,562 |
| U.S. | 47,942 | 38,636 | 33,754 | 18.0 | 20.5 | 19.3 | 867,390 | 790,737 | 652,886 |

RYE

| State | Acreage for grain: Harvested: Average 1944-53 | Harvested: 1954 | For harvest 1955 | Yield per acre: Average 1944-53 | 1954 | Indicated 1955 | Production: Average 1944-53 | 1954 | Indicated 1955 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| N.Y. | 13 | 15 | 15 | 18.4 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 236 | 300 | 285 |
| N.J. | 12 | 12 | 14 | 17.8 | 20.5 | 18.0 | 219 | 246 | 252 |
| Pa. | 20 | 15 | 22 | 15.8 | 21.0 | 18.0 | 316 | 315 | 396 |
| Ohio | 23 | 48 | 32 | 17.0 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 390 | 936 | 608 |
| Ind. | 59 | 110 | 99 | 13.5 | 17.0 | 15.0 | 797 | 1,870 | 1,485 |
| Ill. | 47 | 114 | 162 | 13.3 | 18.0 | 15.5 | 631 | 2,052 | 2,511 |
| Mich. | 59 | 57 | 57 | 14.1 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 827 | 884 | 855 |
| Wis. | 83 | 42 | 47 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 958 | 504 | 588 |
| Minn. | 151 | 92 | 106 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 16.0 | 2,154 | 1,334 | 1,696 |
| Iowa | 11 | 5 | 18 | 14.6 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 166 | 80 | 288 |
| Mo. | 35 | 60 | 70 | 11.7 | 17.0 | 14.0 | 412 | 1,020 | 980 |
| N.Dak. | 215 | 308 | 539 | 12.6 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 2,710 | 4,466 | 8,085 |
| S.Dak. | 339 | 164 | 269 | 12.3 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 4,202 | 2,460 | 4,035 |
| Nebr. | 249 | 155 | 189 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 2,458 | 1,550 | 1,890 |
| Kans. | 51 | 82 | 102 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 528 | 902 | 1,020 |
| Del. | 17 | 16 | 17 | 13.9 | 16.5 | 14.0 | 238 | 264 | 238 |
| Md. | 15 | 14 | 17 | 14.9 | 18.0 | 16.5 | 226 | 252 | 280 |
| Va. | 24 | 24 | 25 | 14.4 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 343 | 408 | 400 |
| W.Va. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 13.3 | 16.0 | 14.0 | 36 | 32 | 28 |
| N.C. | 22 | 18 | 19 | 13.0 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 274 | 270 | 247 |
| S.C. | 10 | 16 | 16 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 9.5 | 101 | 184 | 152 |
| Ga. | 7 | 8 | 10 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 64 | 80 | 80 |
| Ky. | 30 | 33 | 34 | 13.4 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 402 | 544 | 510 |
| Tenn. | 26 | 23 | 21 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 269 | 264 | 189 |
| Okla. | 64 | 115 | 86 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 526 | 920 | 559 |
| Texas | 26 | 42 | 37 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 223 | 357 | 259 |
| Mont. | 15 | 12 | 19 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 14.0 | 173 | 138 | 266 |
| Idaho | 4 | 4 | 4 | 14.3 | 13.0 | 15.0 | 57 | 52 | 60 |
| Wyo. | 7 | 6 | 7 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 71 | 60 | 70 |
| Colo. | 44 | 46 | 37 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 374 | 276 | 204 |
| N.Mex. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 6.0 | 44 | 50 | 30 |
| Utah | 7 | 6 | 7 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 68 | 54 | 56 |
| Wash. | 14 | 23 | 38 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 155 | 253 | 475 |
| Oreg. | 25 | 18 | 18 | 13.3 | 11.5 | 10.0 | 340 | 207 | 180 |
| Calif. | 9 | 8 | 8 | 11.4 | 13.0 | 11.0 | 108 | 104 | 88 |
| U.S. | 1,740 | 1,718 | 2,168 | 12.1 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 21,097 | 23,688 | 29,345 |

| State | HAY: Condition May 1: Average 1944-53 1/ | HAY: Condition May 1: 1954 | HAY: Condition May 1: 1955 | ALL HAY: Stocks on farms May 1: Average 1944-53 | ALL HAY: Stocks on farms May 1: 1954 | ALL HAY: Stocks on farms May 1: 1955 | PASTURE: Condition May 1: Average 1944-53 | PASTURE: Condition May 1: 1954 | PASTURE: Condition May 1: 1955 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent | | | Thousand tons | | | Percent | | |
| Maine | 90 | 87 | 94 | 134 | 106 | 93 | 89 | 91 | 92 |
| N.H. | 91 | 97 | 94 | 46 | 33 | 54 | 90 | 96 | 92 |
| Vt. | 92 | 94 | 94 | 152 | 122 | 175 | 90 | 92 | 93 |
| Mass. | 93 | 96 | 92 | 63 | 39 | 58 | 93 | 94 | 92 |
| R.I. | 93 | 86 | 93 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 90 | 88 | 93 |
| Conn. | 91 | 91 | 91 | 49 | 33 | 47 | 90 | 90 | 91 |
| N.Y. | 86 | 93 | 92 | 781 | 668 | 717 | 85 | 92 | 91 |
| N.J. | 86 | 88 | 87 | 61 | 37 | 44 | 85 | 86 | 86 |
| Pa. | 88 | 90 | 90 | 544 | 351 | 455 | 85 | 88 | 89 |
| Ohio | 88 | 86 | 93 | 479 | 382 | 475 | 86 | 86 | 93 |
| Ind. | 87 | 89 | 91 | 389 | 276 | 302 | 86 | 89 | 92 |
| Ill. | 86 | 89 | 92 | 764 | 638 | 900 | 85 | 88 | 92 |
| Mich. | 87 | 94 | 94 | 571 | 578 | 598 | 84 | 93 | 94 |
| Wis. 2/ | 87 | 89 | 94 | 1,357 | 1,631 | 1,431 | 84 | 87 | 93 |
| Minn. 2/ | 84 | 84 | 92 | 802 | 898 | 936 | 81 | 84 | 89 |
| Iowa | 85 | 85 | 94 | 1,131 | 1,045 | 1,223 | 84 | 83 | 92 |
| Mo. | 85 | 79 | 83 | 728 | 398 | 585 | 82 | 77 | 82 |
| N.Dak. 2/ | 79 | 78 | 85 | 565 | 1,048 | 882 | 74 | 74 | 79 |
| S.Dak. 2/ | 84 | 86 | 87 | 666 | 1,227 | 1,122 | 81 | 82 | 81 |
| Nebr. 2/ | 85 | 85 | 79 | 734 | 607 | 881 | 81 | 79 | 73 |
| Kans. | 84 | 79 | 78 | 367 | 336 | 414 | 80 | 73 | 71 |
| Del. | 88 | 94 | 83 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 87 | 89 | 83 |
| Md. | 86 | 88 | 87 | 90 | 56 | 53 | 85 | 86 | 87 |
| Va. | 87 | 84 | 82 | 244 | 89 | 88 | 87 | 84 | 84 |
| W.Va. | 85 | 80 | 88 | 152 | 77 | 173 | 82 | 77 | 86 |
| N.C. | 84 | 91 | 78 | 284 | 156 | 151 | 85 | 90 | 81 |
| S.C. | 78 | 85 | 74 | 95 | 54 | 42 | 81 | 85 | 76 |
| Ga. | 80 | 84 | 68 | 175 | 124 | 49 | 83 | 83 | 72 |
| Fla. | 78 | 77 | 78 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 78 | 81 | 70 |
| Ky. | 86 | 82 | 84 | 349 | 198 | 293 | 85 | 80 | 85 |
| Tenn. | 85 | 86 | 78 | 316 | 201 | 144 | 86 | 86 | 81 |
| Ala. | 80 | 84 | 73 | 148 | 92 | 60 | 84 | 87 | 76 |
| Miss. | 80 | 84 | 76 | 145 | 85 | 105 | 84 | 86 | 79 |
| Ark. | 80 | 74 | 78 | 188 | 69 | 87 | 83 | 77 | 83 |
| La. | 82 | 80 | 74 | 42 | 37 | 29 | 84 | 83 | 76 |
| Okla. | 77 | 66 | 59 | 169 | 232 | 125 | 77 | 67 | 56 |
| Texas | 77 | 66 | 65 | 229 | 290 | 139 | 75 | 59 | 54 |
| Mont. 2/ | 85 | 86 | 87 | 543 | 706 | 515 | 79 | 78 | 82 |
| Idaho 2/ | 90 | 90 | 88 | 282 | 357 | 221 | 85 | 87 | 78 |
| Wyo. 2/ | 88 | 83 | 77 | 231 | 264 | 110 | 83 | 74 | 64 |
| Colo. 2/ | 87 | 77 | 71 | 296 | 351 | 199 | 81 | 58 | 47 |
| N.Mex. 2/ | 84 | 78 | 77 | 46 | 44 | 36 | 70 | 59 | 49 |
| Ariz. | 89 | 89 | 75 | 54 | 60 | 83 | 81 | 80 | 67 |
| Utah 2/ | 90 | 89 | 86 | 145 | 200 | 142 | 85 | 81 | 76 |
| Nev. 2/ | 87 | 90 | 72 | 93 | 132 | 63 | 83 | 89 | 72 |
| Wash. 2/ | 88 | 83 | 78 | 189 | 225 | 139 | 84 | 74 | 64 |
| Oreg. 2/ | 90 | 90 | 83 | 207 | 294 | 150 | 87 | 88 | 70 |
| Calif. 2/ | 84 | 92 | 72 | 290 | 331 | 187 | 76 | 90 | 66 |
| U. S. | 85 | 86 | 85 | 15,422 | 15,203 | 14,797 | 82 | 80 | 79 |

1/Average includes tame hay condition 1944-46, all hay condition 1947-53, except for States footnoted 2.

2/Tame hay condition.

## TOBACCO BY STATES, 1953 AND 1954 (Revised)

| State | Acreage harvested | | Yield per acre | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 |
| | Acres | | Pounds | | Thousand pounds | |
| Mass. | 6,500 | 6,800 | 1,790 | 1,710 | 11,638 | 11,629 |
| Conn. | 16,000 | 15,400 | 1,589 | 1,472 | 25,418 | 22,674 |
| N.Y. | 100 | --- | 1,250 | --- | 125 | --- |
| Pa. | 25,800 | 28,000 | 1,481 | 1,551 | 38,214 | 43,416 |
| Ohio | 17,500 | 17,200 | 1,400 | 1,677 | 24,500 | 28,840 |
| Ind. | 9,300 | 9,900 | 1,400 | 1,630 | 13,020 | 16,137 |
| Wis. | 14,100 | 14,800 | 1,404 | 1,532 | 19,803 | 22,680 |
| Minn. | 200 | 1/ 160 | 1,100 | 1,650 | 220 | 264 |
| Mo. | 4,400 | 4,300 | 940 | 1,325 | 4,136 | 5,698 |
| Kans. | 100 | 100 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 110 | 115 |
| Md. | 45,000 | 50,000 | 900 | 850 | 40,500 | 42,500 |
| Va. | 128,200 | 131,200 | 1,136 | 1,269 | 145,650 | 166,458 |
| W.Va. | 3,100 | 3,200 | 1,465 | 1,550 | 4,542 | 4,960 |
| N.C. | 685,400 | 698,700 | 1,244 | 1,308 | 852,825 | 913,874 |
| S.C. | 122,000 | 126,000 | 1,415 | 1,175 | 172,630 | 148,050 |
| Ga. | 104,100 | 106,000 | 1,267 | 1,172 | 131,860 | 124,220 |
| Fla. | 24,500 | 25,300 | 1,067 | 1,302 | 26,132 | 32,941 |
| Ky. | 322,300 | 322,000 | 1,297 | 1,562 | 417,865 | 502,972 |
| Tenn. | 103,400 | 106,000 | 1,250 | 1,397 | 129,253 | 148,118 |
| Ala. | 600 | 700 | 1,085 | 888 | 651 | 622 |
| La. | 300 | 300 | 560 | 800 | 168 | 240 |
| U.S. | 1,632,900 | 1,666,100 | 1,261 | 1,342 | 2,059,260 | 2,236,408 |

| State | Season average price per lb. received by farmers | | Value of production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 |
| | Cents | | Thousand dollars | |
| Mass. | 84.2 | 77.2 | 9,795 | 8,983 |
| Conn. | 104.0 | 107.0 | 26,514 | 24,317 |
| N.Y. | 23.0 | --- | 29 | --- |
| Pa. | 27.4 | 27.4 | 10,489 | 11,885 |
| Ohio | 43.8 | 42.4 | 10,733 | 12,227 |
| Ind. | 50.3 | 46.4 | 6,549 | 7,488 |
| Wis. | 29.2 | 30.0 | 5,791 | 6,812 |
| Minn. | 23.0 | 23.0 | 51 | 61 |
| Mo. | 44.0 | 50.7 | 1,820 | 2,889 |
| Kans. | 36.0 | 45.0 | 40 | 52 |
| Md. | 54.5 | 2/ | 22,072 | 23,162 |
| Va. | 42.7 | 50.5 | 62,197 | 83,994 |
| W.Va. | 55.9 | 50.2 | 2,539 | 2,490 |
| N.C. | 53.7 | 54.2 | 458,095 | 495,683 |
| S.C. | 56.4 | 49.0 | 97,363 | 72,544 |
| Ga. | 52.6 | 47.2 | 69,415 | 58,692 |
| Fla. | 70.4 | 75.9 | 18,406 | 24,990 |
| Ky. | 50.7 | 48.5 | 211,799 | 243,920 |
| Tenn. | 48.1 | 47.0 | 62,220 | 69,574 |
| Ala. | 49.0 | 49.0 | 319 | 305 |
| La. | 68.0 | 59.0 | 114 | 142 |
| U.S. | 52.3 | 51.4 | 1,076,350 | 1,150,210 |

1/Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

2/Sales to date insufficient to establish price--evaluated at 1953 crop average price.

| Class and type | Type No. | Acreage harvested | | Yield per acre | | Production | | Season av. price per lb. received by farmers | | Value of production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 |
| | | Acres | | Pounds | | Thousand pounds | | Cents | | Thousand dollars | |
| Class 1, Flue-cured: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Va. | 11 | 101,000 | 103,000 | 1,120 | 1,220 | 113,120 | 125,660 | 42.3 | 52.3 | 47,850 | 65,720 |
| N.C. | 11 | 258,000 | 266,000 | 1,015 | 1,120 | 261,870 | 297,920 | 44.6 | 52.7 | 116,794 | 157,004 |
| Total Old Belt | 11 | 359,000 | 369,000 | 1,045 | 1,148 | 374,990 | 423,580 | 43.9 | 52.6 | 164,644 | 222,724 |
| Total Eastern N.C. Belt | 12 | 331,000 | 334,000 | 1,360 | 1,430 | 450,160 | 477,620 | 57.9 | 55.3 | 260,643 | 264,124 |
| N.C. | 13 | 85,000 | 86,000 | 1,415 | 1,325 | 120,275 | 113,950 | 57.9 | 54.3 | 69,639 | 61,875 |
| S.C. | 13 | 122,000 | 126,000 | 1,415 | 1,175 | 172,630 | 148,050 | 56.4 | 49.0 | 97,363 | 72,544 |
| Total S.C. Belt | 13 | 207,000 | 212,000 | 1,415 | 1,236 | 292,905 | 262,000 | 57.0 | 51.3 | 167,002 | 134,419 |
| Ga. | 14 | 103,000 | 105,000 | 1,270 | 1,170 | 130,810 | 122,850 | 51.5 | 45.6 | 67,367 | 56,020 |
| Fla. | 14 | 21,200 | 21,500 | 1,070 | 1,290 | 22,684 | 27,735 | 51.5 | 53.5 | 11,682 | 14,838 |
| Ala. | 14 | 600 | 700 | 1,085 | 888 | 651 | 622 | 49.0 | 49.0 | 319 | 305 |
| Total Ga.-Fla. Belt | 14 | 124,800 | 127,200 | 1,235 | 1,189 | 154,145 | 151,207 | 51.5 | 47.1 | 79,368 | 71,163 |
| Total All Flue-cured Types | 11-14 | 1,021,800 | 1,042,200 | 1,245 | 1,261 | 1,272,200 | 1,314,407 | 52.8 | 52.7 | 671,657 | 692,430 |
| Class 2, Fire-cured: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Va. Belt | 21 | 9,900 | 10,000 | 930 | 1,060 | 9,207 | 10,600 | 35.6 | 34.4 | 3,278 | 3,646 |
| Ky. | 22 | 8,500 | 9,300 | 910 | 1,300 | 7,735 | 12,090 | 32.3 | 38.3 | 2,498 | 4,630 |
| Tenn. | 22 | 19,800 | 20,400 | 1,165 | 1,250 | 23,067 | 25,500 | 35.8 | 42.0 | 8,258 | 10,710 |
| Total Hopkinsville-Clarks. Belt | 22 | 28,300 | 29,700 | 1,088 | 1,266 | 30,802 | 37,590 | 34.9 | 40.8 | 10,756 | 15,340 |
| Ky. | 23 | 8,000 | 10,000 | 910 | 1,150 | 7,280 | 11,500 | 28.8 | 32.6 | 2,097 | 3,749 |
| Tenn. | 23 | 2,100 | 2,300 | 775 | 1,100 | 1,628 | 2,530 | 23.8 | 31.3 | 387 | 792 |
| Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt | 23 | 10,100 | 12,300 | 882 | 1,141 | 8,908 | 14,030 | 27.9 | 32.4 | 2,484 | 4,541 |
| Total All Fire-cured Types | 21-23 | 48,300 | 52,000 | 1,013 | 1,197 | 48,917 | 62,220 | 33.8 | 37.8 | 16,518 | 23,527 |
| Class 3, Air-cured: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3A Light Air-cured | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 31 | 12,800 | 12,600 | 1,400 | 1,650 | 17,920 | 20,790 | 53.1 | 50.1 | 9,516 | 10,416 |
| Ind. | 31 | 9,300 | 9,900 | 1,400 | 1,630 | 13,020 | 16,137 | 50.3 | 46.4 | 6,549 | 7,488 |
| Mo. | 31 | 4,400 | 4,300 | 940 | 1,325 | 4,136 | 5,698 | 44.0 | 50.7 | 1,820 | 2,889 |
| Kans. | 31 | 100 | 100 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 110 | 115 | 36.0 | 45.0 | 40 | 52 |
| Va. | 31 | 13,600 | 14,100 | 1,500 | 1,880 | 20,400 | 26,508 | 49.7 | 50.7 | 10,139 | 13,440 |
| W.Va. | 31 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 1,465 | 1,550 | 4,542 | 4,960 | 55.9 | 50.2 | 2,539 | 2,490 |
| N.C. | 31 | 11,400 | 12,700 | 1,800 | 1,920 | 20,520 | 24,384 | 53.7 | 52.0 | 11,019 | 12,680 |
| Ky. | 31 | 287,000 | 284,000 | 1,335 | 1,595 | 383,145 | 452,980 | 52.8 | 50.0 | 202,301 | 226,490 |
| Tenn. | 31 | 78,000 | 80,000 | 1,290 | 1,445 | 100,620 | 115,600 | 52.2 | 48.9 | 52,524 | 56,528 |
| Total Burley Belt | 31 | 419,700 | 420,900 | 1,345 | 1,585 | 564,413 | 667,172 | 52.5 | 49.8 | 296,447 | 332,473 |
| Total Southern Md. Belt | 32 | 45,000 | 50,000 | 900 | 850 | 40,500 | 42,500 | 54.5 | 1/ | 22,072 | 23,162 |
| Total All Light Air-cured | 31-32 | 464,700 | 470,900 | 1,302 | 1,507 | 604,913 | 709,672 | 52.7 | 50.1 | 318,519 | 355,635 |

| Class and type | Type No. | Acreage harvested | | Yield per acre | | Production | | Season av. price per lb. received by farmers | | Value of production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 |
| | | Acres | | Pounds | | Thousand pounds | | Cents | | Thousand dollars | |
| 3B Dark Air-cured | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ky. | 35 | 11,300 | 11,100 | 1,100 | 1,420 | 12,430 | 15,762 | 26.1 | 34.0 | 3,244 | 5,359 |
| Tenn. | 35 | 3,500 | 3,300 | 1,125 | 1,360 | 3,938 | 4,488 | 26.7 | 34.4 | 1,051 | 1,544 |
| Total One Sucker | 35 | 14,800 | 14,400 | 1,106 | 1,406 | 16,368 | 20,250 | 26.2 | 34.1 | 4,295 | 6,903 |
| Total Green River Belt (Ky.) | 36 | 7,500 | 7,600 | 970 | 1,400 | 7,275 | 10,640 | 22.8 | 34.7 | 1,659 | 3,692 |
| Total Va. Sun-cured Belt | 37 | 3,700 | 4,100 | 790 | 900 | 2,923 | 3,690 | 31.8 | 32.2 | 930 | 1,188 |
| Total All Dark Air-cured | 35-37 | 26,000 | 26,100 | 1,022 | 1,325 | 26,566 | 34,580 | 25.9 | 34.1 | 6,884 | 11,783 |
| Class 4, Cigar Filler: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Pa. Seedleaf | 41 | 25,500 | 27,800 | 1,480 | 1,550 | 37,740 | 43,090 | 27.5 | 27.4 | 10,378 | 11,807 |
| Total Miami Valley Types | 42-44 | 4,700 | 4,600 | 1,400 | 1,750 | 6,580 | 8,050 | 18.5 | 22.5 | 1,217 | 1,811 |
| Total, Cigar Filler Types | 41-44 | 30,200 | 32,400 | 1,468 | 1,578 | 44,320 | 51,140 | 26.2 | 26.6 | 11,595 | 13,618 |
| Class 5, Cigar Binder: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mass. | 51 | 100 | 100 | 1,780 | 1,620 | 178 | 162 | 53.5 | 55.0 | 95 | 89 |
| Conn. | 51 | 8,300 | 7,600 | 1,750 | 1,660 | 14,525 | 12,616 | 58.5 | 55.5 | 8,497 | 7,002 |
| Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf | 51 | 8,400 | 7,700 | 1,750 | 1,659 | 14,703 | 12,778 | 58.4 | 55.5 | 8,592 | 7,091 |
| Mass. | 52 | 4,700 | 4,900 | 1,950 | 1,870 | 9,165 | 9,163 | 54.5 | 43.0 | 4,995 | 3,940 |
| Conn. | 52 | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1,930 | 1,790 | 2,895 | 2,506 | 56.0 | 43.0 | 1,621 | 1,078 |
| Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed | 52 | 6,200 | 6,300 | 1,945 | 1,852 | 12,060 | 11,669 | 54.9 | 43.0 | 6,616 | 5,018 |
| N.Y. | 53 | 100 | --- | 1,250 | --- | 125 | --- | 23.0 | --- | 29 | --- |
| Pa. | 53 | 300 | 200 | 1,580 | 1,630 | 474 | 326 | 23.5 | 24.0 | 111 | 78 |
| Total N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed | 53 | 400 | 200 | 1,498 | 1,630 | 599 | 326 | 23.4 | 24.0 | 140 | 78 |
| Total Southern Wisc. | 54 | 4,800 | 5,100 | 1,510 | 1,480 | 7,248 | 7,548 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 1,761 | 1,834 |
| Wisc. | 55 | 9,300 | 9,700 | 1,350 | 1,560 | 12,555 | 15,132 | 32.1 | 32.9 | 4,030 | 4,978 |
| Minn. | 55 | 200 | 2/ 160 | 1,100 | 1,650 | 220 | 264 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 51 | 61 |
| Total Northern Wisc. | 55 | 9,500 | 9,900 | 1,345 | 1,561 | 12,775 | 15,396 | 31.9 | 32.7 | 4,081 | 5,039 |
| Total, Cigar Binder Types | 51-55 | 29,300 | 29,200 | 1,617 | 1,634 | 47,385 | 47,717 | 44.7 | 39.9 | 21,190 | 19,060 |
| Class 6, Cigar Wrapper: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mass. | 61 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,350 | 1,280 | 2,295 | 2,304 | 205.0 | 215.0 | 4,705 | 4,954 |
| Conn. | 61 | 6,200 | 6,400 | 1,290 | 1,180 | 7,998 | 7,552 | 205.0 | 215.0 | 16,396 | 16,237 |
| Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown | 61 | 7,900 | 8,200 | 1,303 | 1,202 | 10,293 | 9,856 | 205.0 | 215.0 | 21,101 | 21,191 |
| Ga. | 62 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 955 | 1,370 | 1,050 | 1,370 | 195.0 | 195.0 | 2,048 | 2,672 |
| Fla. | 62 | 3,300 | 3,800 | 1,045 | 1,370 | 3,448 | 5,206 | 195.0 | 195.0 | 6,724 | 10,152 |
| Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown | 62 | 4,400 | 4,800 | 1,022 | 1,370 | 4,498 | 6,576 | 195.0 | 195.0 | 8,772 | 12,824 |
| Total Cigar Wrapper Types | 61-62 | 12,300 | 13,000 | 1,203 | 1,264 | 14,791 | 16,432 | 202.0 | 207.0 | 29,873 | 34,015 |
| Total, All Cigar Types | 41-62 | 71,800 | 74,600 | 1,483 | 1,545 | 106,496 | 115,289 | 58.8 | 57.8 | 62,658 | 66,693 |
| Class 7, Miscellaneous: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Louisiana Perique | 72 | 300 | 300 | 560 | 800 | 168 | 240 | 68.0 | 59.0 | 114 | 142 |
| UNITED STATES | All | 1,632,900 | 1,666,100 | 1,261 | 1,342 | 2,059,260 | 2,236,408 | 52.3 | 51.4 | 1,076,350 | 1,150,210 |

1/Sales to date insufficient to establish price--evaluated at 1953 crop average price. 2/Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States total.

## CITRUS FRUITS

| Crop and State | Production 1/ Average 1943-52 | 1952 | 1953 | Indicated 1954 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand boxes | | | |
| ORANGES: | | | | |
| Calif., all | 46,385 | 46,030 | 32,460 | 39,200 |
| Navels and Misc. 2/ | 17,080 | 16,630 | 14,460 | 15,700 |
| Valencias | 29,305 | 29,400 | 18,000 | 23,500 |
| Fla., all | 58,580 | 72,200 | 91,300 | 89,800 |
| Tenples | 3/ 1,010 | 1,700 | 2,200 | 2,400 |
| Other Early & Midseason | 31,381 | 40,600 | 48,000 | 49,400 |
| Valencias | 26,290 | 29,900 | 41,100 | 38,000 |
| Texas, all | 3,211 | 1,000 | 900 | 1,500 |
| Early & Midseason 2/ | 2,035 | 700 | 675 | 1,100 |
| Valencias | 1,176 | 300 | 225 | 400 |
| Ariz., all | 1,016 | 900 | 1,170 | 1,150 |
| Navels & Misc. 2/ | 516 | 400 | 550 | 650 |
| Valencias | 500 | 500 | 620 | 500 |
| La., all 2/ | 271 | 50 | 100 | 185 |
| 5 States 4/ | 109,464 | 120,180 | 125,930 | 131,835 |
| Total Early & Midseason 5/ | 52,193 | 60,080 | 65,985 | 69,435 |
| Total Valencias | 57,271 | 60,100 | 59,945 | 62,400 |
| TANGERINES: | | | | |
| Fla. | 4,410 | 4,900 | 5,000 | 5,200 |
| All oranges & tangerines: | | | | |
| 5 States 4/ | 113,874 | 125,080 | 130,930 | 137,035 |
| GRAPEFRUIT: | | | | |
| Fla., all | 30,340 | 32,500 | 42,000 | 35,000 |
| Seedless | 14,170 | 17,100 | 21,900 | 19,000 |
| Other | 16,170 | 15,400 | 20,100 | 16,000 |
| Texas, all | 13,631 | 400 | 1,200 | 2,500 |
| Ariz., all | 3,260 | 3,000 | 2,670 | 2,500 |
| Calif., all | 2,803 | 2,460 | 2,500 | 2,420 |
| Desert Valleys | 1,061 | 830 | 1,050 | 920 |
| Other | 1,742 | 1,630 | 1,450 | 1,500 |
| 4 States 4/ | 50,034 | 38,360 | 48,370 | 42,420 |
| LEMONS: | | | | |
| Calif. 4/ | 12,493 | 12,590 | 16,130 | 13,800 |
| LIMES: | | | | |
| Fla. 4/ | 230 | 320 | 370 | 380 |
| May 1 forecast of 1955 crop Florida limes | | | | 400 |

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/Short-time average.

4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous

## PEACHES

| State | Average 1944-53 | Production 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | Indicated 1955 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thousand bushels | | | |
| N.C. | 1,742 | 1,648 | 1,180 | 1,150 | 1/ |
| S.C. | 3,592 | 3,286 | 3,536 | 3,350 | 1/ |
| Ga. | 3,612 | 2/2,496 | 3,312 | 2,800 | 1/ |
| Fla. | 46 | 16 | 18 | 12 | 1/ |
| Ala. | 786 | 585 | 1,000 | 1,130 | 1/ |
| Miss. | 572 | 432 | 608 | 276 | 1/ |
| Ark. | 1,901 | 1,539 | 3/1,836 | 984 | 1/ |
| La. | 149 | 66 | 179 | 70 | 1/ |
| Okla. | 408 | 247 | 402 | 78 | 1/ |
| Texas | 1,064 | 346 | 1,183 | 180 | 1/ |
| 10 States | 13,872 | 10,663 | 13,254 | 10,030 | 1/ |

1/The 1955 crop will be almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few peaches may be produced, the prospective production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast at this time.

2/Includes 100,000 bushels excess cullage.

3/Includes 110,000 bushels unharvested because of economic conditions.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

| Crop and State | Condition May 1 Average 1944-53 | 1954 | 1955 | Crop and State | Condition May 1 Average 1944-53 | 1954 | 1955 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent | | | | Percent | | |
| PEACHES: | | | | CHERRIES-SWEET: | | | |
| California, all | 85 | 89 | 73 | Washington | 73 | 60 | 86 |
| Clingstone | 86 | 90 | 70 | Oregon | 80 | 70 | 94 |
| Freestone | 83 | 88 | 78 | CHERRIES -SOUR: | | | |
| PEARS: | | | | Washington | 85 | 75 | 95 |
| California, all | 78 | 88 | 77 | Oregon | 86 | 80 | 93 |
| Bartlett | 79 | 88 | 78 | OTHER CROPS: | | | |
| Other | 77 | 85 | 74 | California: | | | |
| GRAPES: | | | | Prunes | 72 | 80 | 71 |
| California, all | 84 | 76 | 87 | Almonds | 63 | 63 | 56 |
| Wine varieties | 82 | 81 | 82 | Walnuts | 81 | 79 | 81 |
| Table varieties | 86 | 78 | 91 | Florida | | | |
| Raisin varieties | 84 | 73 | 88 | Avocados | 65 | 65 | 94 |

## CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, CHERRIES, AND PLUMS

| Crop | Production | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1944-53 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | Indicated 1955 |
| | Tons | | | | |
| Apricots | 211,500 | 158,000 | 230,000 | 139,000 | 230,000 |
| Cherries, sweet | 31,180 | 39,500 | 27,000 | 23,200 | 35,200 |
| Plums | 80,700 | 53,000 | 1/86,000 | 1/72,000 | 75,000 |

1/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1953 - 7,000; 1954 - 4,000.

## MAPLE PRODUCTS

| State | Trees tapped | | | Sugar made 1/ | | | Sirup made 1/ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1944-53 | 1954 | 1955 | Average 1944-53 | 1954 | 1955 | Average 1944-53 | 1954 | 1955 |
| | Thousand trees | | | Thousand pounds | | | Thousand gallons | | |
| Maine | 136 | 128 | 123 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 21 | 27 | 13 |
| N.H. | 261 | 250 | 248 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 52 | 68 | 61 |
| Vt. | 3,356 | 2,840 | 2,755 | 108 | 54 | 52 | 690 | 721 | 665 |
| Mass. | 170 | 145 | 144 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 42 | 53 | 57 |
| N.Y. | 2,221 | 1,711 | 1,694 | 51 | 24 | 37 | 448 | 378 | 461 |
| Pa. | 390 | 399 | 399 | 21 | 40 | 21 | 92 | 137 | 117 |
| Ohio | 568 | 402 | 378 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 152 | 123 | 113 |
| Mich. | 452 | 479 | 469 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 90 | 128 | 102 |
| Wis. | 300 | 310 | 341 | 11 | 16 | 4 | 68 | 64 | 52 |
| Minn. | 82 | 93 | 100 | --- | --- | --- | 12 | 10 | 4 |
| Md. | 30 | 29 | 29 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 21 | 12 |
| U.S. | 7,965 | 6,786 | 6,680 | 246 | 168 | 151 | 1,682 | 1,730 | 1,657 |

1/Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

## MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

| State and Division | Average 1944-53 | May 1 1953 | May 1 1954 | May 1 1955 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pounds | | |
| Maine | 16.7 | 16.4 | 20.2 | 19.0 |
| N.H. | 17.6 | 20.4 | 21.8 | 21.6 |
| Vt. | 19.3 | 21.4 | 22.3 | 21.7 |
| Mass. | 20.2 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 22.9 |
| Conn. | 19.8 | 21.8 | 24.6 | 23.6 |
| N.Y. | 23.1 | 25.6 | 24.7 | 25.5 |
| N.J. | 23.3 | 24.5 | 24.2 | 25.3 |
| Pa. | 21.3 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 23.6 |
| N.Atl. | 21.44 | 23.58 | 23.63 | 23.98 |
| Ohio | 18.8 | 21.0 | 22.0 | 22.5 |
| Ind. | 17.8 | 19.8 | 21.1 | 21.4 |
| Ill. | 19.0 | 19.6 | 21.2 | 22.3 |
| Mich. | 21.6 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 24.0 |
| Wis. | 22.6 | 23.6 | 24.8 | 24.2 |
| E.N.Cent. | 20.86 | 22.32 | 23.38 | 23.50 |
| Minn. | 21.9 | 24.4 | 24.6 | 25.0 |
| Iowa | 18.8 | 19.7 | 20.5 | 20.8 |
| Mo. | 13.8 | 14.4 | 16.8 | 17.9 |
| N.Dak. | 16.9 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 20.5 |
| S.Dak. | 14.9 | 16.3 | 18.5 | 18.1 |
| Nebr. | 17.7 | 18.5 | 19.9 | 20.7 |
| Kans. | 17.2 | 18.3 | 20.1 | 20.0 |
| W.N.Cent. | 17.84 | 19.49 | 20.60 | 21.02 |
| Md. | 19.0 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 21.5 |
| Va. | 15.3 | 18.5 | 18.2 | 19.2 |
| W.Va. | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 15.2 |
| N.C. | 14.2 | 15.3 | 16.2 | 16.6 |
| S.C. | 12.1 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 14.0 |
| Ga. | 10.4 | 10.6 | 11.5 | 11.6 |
| S.Atl. | 14.20 | 15.23 | 15.83 | 16.66 |
| Ky. | 13.6 | 13.9 | 14.9 | 15.4 |
| Tenn. | 13.1 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 14.0 |
| Ala. | 10.3 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 10.9 |
| Miss. | 9.0 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 10.0 |
| Ark. | 10.0 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 13.0 |
| Okla. | 12.8 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 15.2 |
| Texas | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 11.2 |
| S.Cent. | 11.45 | 11.93 | 12.55 | 13.34 |
| Mont. | 17.6 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 21.1 |
| Idaho | 21.0 | 21.8 | 22.4 | 24.4 |
| Wyo. | 18.4 | 20.5 | 20.9 | 17.8 |
| Colo. | 17.9 | 18.5 | 18.9 | 19.0 |
| Utah | 20.8 | 21.3 | 22.1 | 22.7 |
| Wash. | 22.8 | 24.6 | 22.6 | 22.2 |
| Oreg. | 21.2 | 21.7 | 21.0 | 20.6 |
| Calif. | 23.0 | 24.1 | 26.8 | 25.8 |
| West. | 21.30 | 22.17 | 22.58 | 22.80 |
| U.S. | 17.84 | 19.13 | 19.93 | 20.33 |

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

## APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

| State and Division | Number of layers on hand during April | | Eggs per 100 layers | | Total eggs produced During April | | Total eggs produced Jan.-April incl. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1954 | 1955 | 1954 | 1955 | 1954 | 1955 | 1954 | 1955 |
| | Thousands | | Number | | Millions | | | |
| Maine | 3,262 | 3,556 | 1,818 | 1,908 | 59 | 68 | 245 | 268 |
| N.H. | 2,305 | 2,198 | 1,788 | 1,755 | 41 | 39 | 163 | 159 |
| Vt. | 818 | 732 | 1,878 | 1,887 | 15 | 14 | 63 | 57 |
| Mass. | 4,422 | 3,958 | 1,806 | 1,893 | 80 | 75 | 338 | 310 |
| R.I. | 430 | 446 | 1,785 | 1,824 | 9 | 8 | 36 | 35 |
| Conn. | 3,388 | 3,366 | 1,674 | 1,686 | 57 | 57 | 244 | 247 |
| N.Y. | 11,838 | 12,319 | 1,749 | 1,800 | 207 | 222 | 824 | 878 |
| N.J. | 14,780 | 15,582 | 1,695 | 1,734 | 251 | 270 | 980 | 1,040 |
| Pa. | 20,382 | 21,448 | 1,818 | 1,830 | 371 | 392 | 1,480 | 1,542 |
| N.Atl. | 61,675 | 63,605 | 1,767 | 1,800 | 1,090 | 1,145 | 4,373 | 4,536 |
| Ohio | 15,440 | 15,430 | 1,813 | 1,851 | 281 | 286 | 1,074 | 1,106 |
| Ind. | 15,092 | 14,752 | 1,890 | 1,938 | 285 | 286 | 1,093 | 1,104 |
| Ill. | 17,473 | 18,686 | 1,869 | 1,899 | 327 | 355 | 1,249 | 1,281 |
| Mich. | 9,114 | 9,148 | 1,758 | 1,803 | 160 | 165 | 631 | 623 |
| Wis. | 11,130 | 11,724 | 1,791 | 1,812 | 199 | 212 | 801 | 836 |
| E.N.Cent. | 68,249 | 69,740 | 1,834 | 1,870 | 1,252 | 1,304 | 4,848 | 4,950 |
| Minn. | 19,854 | 21,040 | 1,818 | 1,824 | 361 | 384 | 1,502 | 1,544 |
| Iowa | 25,088 | 25,582 | 1,944 | 1,992 | 488 | 510 | 1,871 | 1,933 |
| Mo. | 15,804 | 14,662 | 1,920 | 1,974 | 303 | 289 | 1,084 | 981 |
| N.Dak. | 3,330 | 3,314 | 1,872 | 1,800 | 62 | 60 | 221 | 209 |
| S.Dak. | 7,415 | 7,876 | 1,884 | 1,917 | 140 | 151 | 517 | 538 |
| Nebr. | 9,784 | 10,049 | 1,956 | 2,019 | 191 | 203 | 723 | 746 |
| Kans. | 9,813 | 9,998 | 1,947 | 1,980 | 191 | 198 | 712 | 714 |
| W.N.Cent. | 91,088 | 92,521 | 1,906 | 1,940 | 1,736 | 1,795 | 6,630 | 6,665 |
| Del. | 827 | 809 | 1,860 | 1,785 | 15 | 14 | 56 | 53 |
| Md. | 3,127 | 3,211 | 1,866 | 1,875 | 58 | 60 | 209 | 216 |
| Va. | 6,500 | 6,499 | 1,812 | 1,803 | 118 | 117 | 427 | 434 |
| W.Va. | 2,712 | 2,836 | 1,908 | 1,953 | 52 | 55 | 178 | 186 |
| N.C. | 8,102 | 8,152 | 1,794 | 1,806 | 145 | 147 | 540 | 528 |
| S.C. | 3,402 | 3,516 | 1,665 | 1,716 | 57 | 60 | 206 | 215 |
| Ga. | 5,685 | 6,323 | 1,656 | 1,749 | 94 | 111 | 345 | 394 |
| Fla. | 2,614 | 2,567 | 1,800 | 1,803 | 47 | 46 | 181 | 178 |
| S.Atl. | 32,969 | 33,913 | 1,777 | 1,799 | 586 | 610 | 2,142 | 2,204 |
| Ky. | 7,885 | 8,418 | 1,860 | 1,872 | 147 | 158 | 505 | 526 |
| Tenn. | 6,468 | 6,524 | 1,725 | 1,746 | 112 | 114 | 380 | 375 |
| Ala. | 4,994 | 5,291 | 1,689 | 1,710 | 84 | 90 | 280 | 302 |
| Miss. | 4,844 | 4,702 | 1,695 | 1,638 | 82 | 77 | 278 | 262 |
| Ark. | 5,034 | 5,218 | 1,773 | 1,776 | 89 | 93 | 281 | 284 |
| La. | 2,870 | 2,776 | 1,647 | 1,674 | 47 | 46 | 153 | 154 |
| Okla. | 5,848 | 5,825 | 1,863 | 1,878 | 109 | 109 | 402 | 398 |
| Texas | 16,770 | 17,016 | 1,797 | 1,785 | 301 | 304 | 1,085 | 1,111 |
| S.Cent. | 54,713 | 55,770 | 1,775 | 1,777 | 971 | 991 | 3,364 | 3,412 |
| Mont. | 1,344 | 1,294 | 1,806 | 1,788 | 24 | 23 | 89 | 88 |
| Idaho | 1,548 | 1,452 | 1,908 | 1,890 | 30 | 27 | 113 | 104 |
| Wyo. | 560 | 561 | 1,911 | 1,908 | 11 | 10 | 40 | 37 |
| Colo. | 2,070 | 2,092 | 1,842 | 1,848 | 38 | 39 | 141 | 136 |
| N.Mex. | 738 | 722 | 1,767 | 1,872 | 13 | 14 | 48 | 45 |
| Ariz. | 486 | 511 | 1,824 | 1,830 | 9 | 9 | 32 | 35 |
| Utah | 2,277 | 2,347 | 1,785 | 1,770 | 41 | 42 | 158 | 158 |
| Nev. | 133 | 140 | 1,860 | 1,800 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 |
| Wash. | 3,818 | 3,786 | 1,824 | 1,815 | 70 | 69 | 278 | 290 |
| Oreg. | 2,817 | 2,868 | 1,860 | 1,872 | 52 | 54 | 203 | 212 |
| Calif. | 20,616 | 21,438 | 1,818 | 1,836 | 375 | 394 | 1,434 | 1,521 |
| West. | 36,407 | 37,181 | 1,827 | 1,840 | 665 | 684 | 2,544 | 2,635 |
| U.S. | 345,101 | 352,730 | 1,826 | 1,851 | 6,300 | 6,529 | 23,901 | 24,402 |